

Cloudy and Unsettled This
Afternoon and Tonight.

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SENATE ASKS AN EXPLANATION BY SYLVESTER FOR FAILURE TO PROTECT SUFFRAGETTES

DEMANDS CAUSE FOR DISREGARD OF TRAFFIC RULE

Police Superintendent, in Report, Says Force Was Too Small to Meet Situation.

Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police; the police force of Washington, and all of the Commissioners will be put on the carpet by the Senate because of the disgraceful scenes which were permitted to occur yesterday in the course of the suffrage parade.

Already two resolutions have been put into the Senate, one by Senator Nelson and the other by Senator Jones, looking to a hearing of all of the facts in connection with this matter.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota early this morning introduced a resolution calling for a report of the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police as to why the resolution of Congress authorizing the stopping of traffic and the street cars on Pennsylvania avenue at the time of the parade had not been enforced. This resolution was promptly adopted by the Senate. This action was taken prior to the adjournment of the Senate at 4:10 this morning.

Shortly after the Senate convened at 9:30 Senator

Jones of Washington introduced a sweeping resolution providing for an investigation by the Senate District Committee of the failure of the police to preserve order.

Fifteen minutes later, Senator Bristow reported the bill to the Senate and it was adopted.

Disgrace, Says Nelson.

Senator Jones, in a brief but indignant speech said: "The papers are filled with statements as to what happened in the course of the suffrage parade. I am reliably informed that actual conditions were a disgrace to our civilization and that the police were negligent."

Senator Nelson declared the failure to preserve order was "a most disgraceful affair," discreditable to the police force of the city. The Jones resolution, which will be adopted in all probability, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and Senator Bristow, who is on the committee, wants to get a poll of the members with a view of getting it reported back without delay.

Sylvester Makes Report.

Admitting that the combined efforts of special and regular police were inadequate to cope with the crowds on Pennsylvania avenue, Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, today made a report on the lack of protection and the insults and rough treatment given marchers yesterday afternoon. The District Commissioners made public his official "explanation" at noon. He declared that precincts were stripped of regulars to cope with the situation. These, with the specials, were insufficient. Vehicles of all kinds were removed from the line of march, but even then the force was not large enough, says the major.

Regarding failure to keep the crowds back of the ropes, Major Sylvester says that police, twelve automobiles, with police insignia and the motor patrol wagon, policed the route. Things were in fair condition at 2 o'clock, he says, when he went over the route. But afterward the crowd went beyond the ropes, placed according to directions in a Congressional resolution.

"The only real crowd to the police, when the cable used in front of the New Willard Hotel broke," declares the report.

The major states that all the available force was used, consistent with proper handling of the Union Station crowds.

Continuing, the report says: "The (Continued on Page Fourteen.)"

WEATHER REPORT.
FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT:
Cloudy and unsettled this afternoon and tonight. Somewhat colder tonight.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU	APFLECK'S.
3 a. m.	44
6 a. m.	45
9 a. m.	47
12 a. m.	47
3 p. m.	47
6 p. m.	47
9 p. m.	47

TIDE TABLE.
High tide—5:50 a. m. and 6:06 p. m.
Low tide—12:30 a. m. and 12:13 p. m.

Senate Resolution on Police Case

RESOLVED, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to inform the Senate why the direction of Senate joint resolution 164, that the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia prevent any interference with the suffrage procession on the third of March 1912, was not complied with.—By Senator Nelson.

WILSON BECOMES PRESIDENT AS MANY THOUSANDS CHEER; PROCESSION STARTS ON WAY

DELIVERS BRIEF ADDRESS AFTER HE TAKES OATH

Great Crowds in Avenue See Nation's Forces Pass in Review of New Executive.

Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey became President of the United States shortly after noon today.

He stood on the historic eastern portico of the Capitol, pressed his lips to a Bible, repeated the oath of office after the Chief Justice, and in the presence of the Creator and thousands of American citizens promised to serve his country faithfully and well during the next four years.

A few moments before Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana had taken a similar oath as Vice President of the United States.

SETTING TYPICALLY AMERICAN.

Thus passed the old regime and came the new. The setting of this quadrennial event in a nation's history was typically American.

The ceremonial was dignified, simple, and yet magnificent. There was pomp without pretense, enthusiasm without servility, splendor without extravagant display. Americans hailed Woodrow Wilson as an American, and there was about it all the saving feature of democracy sometimes absent in ceremonials which attend the induction into office of the rulers of other lands.

Thirty thousand men and women, representing every condition in life, thronged the eastern portico and the Capitol grounds. Along Pennsylvania avenue nearly half a million people waited to pay homage to a new Chief Executive and to bid godspeed to the old.

In Democracy's heart there remained a warm spot today for William Howard Taft, the private citizen, whose mistakes were political and whose going brought a meed of regret.

The old President and the new, according to seldom violated precedent, rode back to the White House together after Mr. Wilson's inaugural address. The plaudits of thousands rang in their ears as the carriage moved from the Capitol toward the Executive Mansion.

WILSON BOWS AS TAFT SMILES.

President Wilson arose and bowed to the right and left as he passed through the lanes of cheering humanity. Former President Taft, the burdens of office off his shoulders, sat back and smiled. It was the American way of doing things and both were content.

At this hour the inaugural parade is winding up Pennsylvania avenue.

Eighty thousand soldiers, veterans, civic marchers, resplendent in gold braid and special uniforms, tramped along in martial array.

The Presidential party, meantime, had gone more rapidly to the White House for a luncheon, prepared under ex-President Taft's direction, but not partaken by him. At 2:45 o'clock President Wilson, his kinsmen, and distinguished guests reviewed the parade from the Presidential stand at the Court of Honor.

Tonight the new President, from the rear porch of his new home, will witness the largest and most beautiful fireworks display ever given in Washington.

The weather man smiled on Mr. Wilson today. He felt it was his good luck still pursuing him. Mild as spring, was the air. The sun shone only in the early morning, but President Wilson was joyous to miss a blizzard or other inclement weather.

Crowd Through Which the Suffragette Paraders Had to Fight Their Way



—Photo by G. V. Back.

VAST CROWD SEES OATH ADMINISTERED

Cheers Both Wilson and Taft
at Impressive Ceremonies
on Stand at Capitol.

The carriages bearing President Taft, President-elect Wilson, and Vice President-elect Marshall, reached the foot of the steps before the main entrance to the Capitol at about 10:30, and amid roars of applause from the great crowd the outgoing Chief Executive and his successor passed through the bronze doors and along the corridor to the President's room at the north of the Senate chamber. Governor Marshall was led to the Vice President's room near by, waiting the completion of the business of the dying session of Congress.

President Taft, while Governor Wilson looked on, plunged into the work of signing bills as they were brought to him from the Senate. A great heap of documents accumulated at the end of the Lincoln table as he affixed his signature to more and more enactments, until finally the signal was given that the Senate awaited its own dissolution. Hardly had the President and President-elect been seated in the chamber of the Senate facing the assembled members of both houses, the Diplomatic Corps, and high judicial officers, than the Vice President-elect was ushered in to take the oath, recited to him by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, President of the Senate pro tempore. The Senate then adjourned to immediately resume its session as part of the Sixty-third Congress.

Prayer Opens Session.
Prayer by the chaplain opened the Democratic regime in the chamber. Vice President Marshall then rose, and in a clear, steady voice delivered his inaugural address. When he had concluded he called upon the Senators-elect to come forward, and administered the oath to them. The Senate was organized for the coming two years.

The grand procession of the Capitol steps followed, where the formal transfer of authority from William Howard Taft to Woodrow Wilson—from the old Republican to the Democratic party—was to take place.

First walked the sergeants-at-arms of the two houses of Congress, followed by the marshals of the Supreme Court and of the District of Columbia, then the justices of the Supreme Court in their black gowns, with the committee on arrangements, acting as guard of honor to the President and the President-elect, who walked arm in arm.

Immediately behind them were the ambassadors to the United States and the ministers plenipotentiary in gold lace and shining decorations, while Vice President Marshall and the Secretary of the Senate were led by former Vice Presidents Levi P. Morton and Charles W. Fairbanks, and were followed by the President-elect.

TAFT SIGNS DISTRICT BILL AS LAST ACT

Measure Carries Excise Measure and La Follette Amendment Prohibiting Mergers.

President Taft's last official act before his succession in office by Woodrow Wilson today was his signature to the bill appropriating \$12,500,000 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending July, 1914. The bill also carries an excise provision, a provision creating a public utilities commission, and the La Follette measure prohibiting merger of local public utilities.

The President entered the room set aside for his occupancy in the Senate immediately on his arrival. He remained there for an hour and a half, signing about forty bills.

When he had placed his signature on the District measure, his last official act had been accomplished and, with President-elect Wilson and Vice President-elect Marshall, he entered the Senate chamber and the formal exercises incident to President-elect Wilson's inauguration were begun.

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CONGRESS UNABLE TO OVERRIDE TAFT'S VETO

Last Act of Dying Legislature An Attempt to
Defeat President's Decision—"Uncle Joe"
Cannon Called to Chair as Final Honor From
the House of Representatives.

By THEODORE TILLER.

The Sixty-second Congress has passed into history; its record of action and non-action is closed; the gavels have been laid aside and the changes in the legislative branch of the Government for which the nation has waited for months are here.

Dramatic and spectacular scenes attended the wind-up in both branches of Congress. An eleventh-hour attempt to over-ride the President's veto on the sundry civil bill failed in the Senate after the veto had been overridden in the House.

The Indian appropriation bill failed, too, for the hands of the clock moved on and a President-elect waited for the oath of office.

CONGRESS PASSES INTO HISTORY.

The House adjourned at 12:35, after "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who leaves Congress after thirty-eight years of service, had been called to preside momentarily over that body. Tears stood in the eyes of many a Democrat and Republican as the old political warhorse took the gavel in his left hand and banged the desk.

It was the last stand of what the country once called "Cannonism," but toward which it feels kinder today.

It was almost a half hour later before the Senate adjourned. The President's veto had delayed matters there and the clock's hand turned back, just as it was in the House.

Prayers For New Executive.

When the Senate clock showed that it was officially 12:34 the Vice President-elect came in to take the oath of office. The members of the Senate, of the House, of the Supreme Court, diplomats, and distinguished guests occupied seats on the floor.

At 12:34, actual time, President Taft and Woodrow Wilson entered the chamber, taking seats in front of the rostrum. They faced the Senate with bowed heads as the chaplain asked the blessing of the Almighty upon men who are responsible for the Government of the nation.

As the President-elect entered the

PRESIDENT VETOES SUNDY CIVIL BILL

House Votes to Override, But
Senate Fails to Take Action,
and Measure Fails.

The sundry civil bill, carrying about \$18,000,000, was prevented from becoming a law today by the veto of President Taft.

The House passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 286 to 53. In the Senate the question of overriding the veto was not voted upon and the Senate adjourned leaving the measure unacted upon. This means the end of the bill for this session.

President Taft's veto was based upon the fact that he objected to a provision in the measure exempting labor organizations and associations of farmers from prosecution under the Sherman law. He condemned this as class legislation of the most vicious sort.

When the question of overriding the veto was brought up in the Senate, the House having already voted to override it, it was already past noon. The clock was turned back half an hour. Senator Poinsett of Washington delayed proceedings and prevented a vote by a speech of considerable length in which he dealt chiefly with the failure of the police to preserve order during the suffrage parade yesterday. Senator Poinsett condemned the police severely for their failure to keep order. He declared they had allowed automobiles to move through the parade and ignored the order of Congress to stop traffic on Pennsylvania avenue.

Senator Fletcher objected that the remarks were not in order, but the chair held it was in order to discuss any feature of the bill which had been vetoed.

Senator Swanson urged Senator Poinsett to stop discussion if he wanted the bill voted on. Senator Poinsett continued to talk. Senator Smith of South Carolina joined the discussion. The upshot was that when finally Senator Gallinger declared the Senate adjourned since the veto has not been overridden and no vote had been taken. District items were contained in the measure, including the provision to enlarge the Capitol grounds and the permission to enlarge Zoological Park.

New York Central Fined \$30,000 in Rate Case

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Judge Hazel today imposed a fine of \$30,000 on the New York Central railroad after a plea of guilty was entered by its attorneys to indictments charging violation of the interstate commerce act.

The road was charged with having failed to observe published tariff rates.